

GLENDALE—
The CITY of HOMES

GLENDALE NEWS

THE
Daily Except Sunday
EVENING
DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS OF GLENDALE

GLENDALE—
The CITY of HOMES

VOL. XIV

GLENDALE, (LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE), LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1918

79

GERMAN PROPAGANDA

HOWARD M'GILLIS SENDS SAMPLE OF GERMAN EFFORTS TO CORRUPT SOLDIERS

Mrs. J. N. McGillis of 1003 East Lomita Avenue is in receipt of letters from her son, Corporal Howard McGillis, dated from October 23 to November 2.

He, with Don Barager and another soldier, were "keeping house" at a distant outpost in No Man's Land. After reaching their location the boys put in five days of strenuous labor with picks and shovels completing their dugout, all the while dodging bursting shells and shrapnel, which often tore up the ground near them. They had covered the floor with German rugs picked up here and there, and were quite comfortable, living as gophers or squirrels.

He was so far advanced in the front that no mail had reached him for several weeks. Then, to his great joy, he received in two days 23 letters, a bundle of papers from home and a box of "eats" from his brother, Hill, who was enjoying a furlough in Northern France. He states the boys are well fed, but that "something sweet or juicy is much appreciated for a change."

He enclosed the following piece of German propaganda picked up on October 27:

The Better Part of Valor

"Are you a brave man or a coward?"

"It takes a brave man to stand up for his principles. Cowards stand behind leaders and die, imagining that by so doing they become heroes."

"The motive of an act is its measure. If you think the war is hell and that you as a citizen of the United States of America have no business to be fighting in France for England you are a coward to stay with it. If you had the courage to face criticism you would get out and over the top in no time to a place where there is some likelihood that you may see home again."

"What business is this war in Europe to you anyhow? You don't want to annex anything, do you? You don't want to give up your life for the abstract thing, 'humanity.'"

"If you believe in humanity and that life is precious, save your own life and dedicate it to the service of your own country and the woman who deserves it of you."

"Lots of you fellows are staying with it because you are too cowardly to protest, to assert your own will. Your wills are the best judges of what is best for you to do. Don't ask any one's opinion as to what you would better do! You know best what is the right thing to do. Do it and save your life! Germany never did any harm to you; all the newspaper tales of wrongs were printed to inflame you to the fighting pitch, they were lies, you know you can't believe what you read in the papers."

"If you stay with the outfit, ten chances to one, all you will get out of it will be a tombstone in France."

BIRTHDAY SURPRISE

Mr. Rutter of 513 Vine Street had a birthday Monday, December 2, and his wife succeeded in "putting one over on him." He thought his natal day was going to pass unnoticed until he came home in the evening and found the house decorated, a "company" dinner and guests to help him celebrate. A handsome birthday cake was a feature of the dinner. The guests, who were Mrs. Wright of Los Angeles and Mr. and Mrs. Cluver of Glendale, remained until a late hour, playing games and in social intercourse.

JOY OF ARMISTICE

GUY PIXLEY WRITES OF REJOICING AMONG WAR-WORN PEOPLE OVER THERE

A very happy woman is Mrs. F. M. Pixley of this city. She has received a letter from her son, Guy, written the day after the signing of the armistice. In it he describes how great was the joy manifested in all kinds of noise, shouting, crying, beating of drums, singing and dancing. "You cannot wonder," he wrote, "for they surely have had enough of war." He wrote they had been moved to a new billet, but had not reached the front in time to get into a battle, and that while they were somewhat disappointed, they also felt they were perhaps rather lucky, judging by the stories they heard of the last engagements. He is the only Glendale boy that appears to be in that part of France. The rest have been scattered. His company has been changed to the First Army, and unless they are converted into a detachment to follow on, they will be coming home

GREATER GLENDALE

TWENTY-FIVE VICE PRESIDENTS APPOINTED FOR DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

A real live bunch of citizens of Glendale met in the Ezra F. Parker Building, 134 North Brand Boulevard, Tuesday evening, December 3, and participated in the doings of the third weekly meeting of the Greater Glendale Development Association.

Norton C. Wells, who had been chosen as president of the association, was present and called the meeting to order at exactly 8 o'clock. C. D. Lusby, who had been elected secretary, was at his place in the faithful performance of his duties. Vice President Chas. H. Toll and Treasurer F. H. Vesper were absent.

Chairman Wells, in a very brief address, explained the object of the association and in concluding named 25 persons whom he and Vice Chairman Toll had selected as second vice presidents. The list is as follows:

W. E. Hewitt, Capt. R. D. Jackson, Dan Campbell, H. M. Doll, John A. Logan, Alfred F. Priest, Herman Nelson, Mattison B. Jones, Chas. L. Chandler, Jos. S. Thompson, G. H. Bentley, V. M. Hollister, Roy L. Kent, T. W. Watson, H. G. McBain, John W. Usilton, J. Herbert Smith, Chas. W. Kimberly, Ezra F. Parker, W. B. Kirk, A. A. Barton, C. W. Ingledue, H. P. Coker, Wesley Bullis, Eugene Learned.

On motion, the above list presented by Chairman Wells and Vice Chairman Toll was accepted and these persons were declared to be duly elected as second vice presidents of the Greater Glendale Development Association.

On motion, the chair was instructed to confer with the vice chairman in the appointment of an executive committee of seven men, who shall be chosen from the twenty-five vice presidents and each of whom shall serve as chairman of one of the following committees:

Roads and Boulevards.
Parks and Playgrounds.
Industrial.
Transportation.
Public Works.
Ways and Means.
Publicity.

A request was made that the chair appoint a membership committee whose duty it will be to present a plan by which citizens of the Glendale community may become members of the Greater Glendale Association. The names of the committee-men will be announced later.

C. L. Chandler and Mattison B. Jones were appointed as a committee to draw up a set of rules governing the association, the same to be presented for consideration at the next meeting, Tuesday evening, December 10.

A motion prevailed that no membership dues or fees be charged until the association has had time to become thoroughly organized and its purposes are made known to the people in the Glendale territory.

Among the men who were in attendance and participated in the deliberations of the meeting were Norton C. Wells, C. D. Lusby, W. E. Evans, W. B. Kirk, C. U. Mandis, Alfred F. Priest, H. Nelson, J. H. Mellish, C. L. Chandler, Dr. H. R. Harrower, V. M. Hollister, W. A. Tanner, C. E. Damerell, Capt. D. Ripley Jackson, J. S. Thompson, Ezra F. Parker, A. T. Cowan, S. C. Kinch, Roy L. Kent, T. W. Watson, Sam P. Stoddard, C. W. Ingledue, E. U. Emery, L. T. Rowley, Chas. W. Kimberly, John A. Cole, Calvin Whiting, H. M. Doll, Glen M. Ely.

Adjournment was made to hold the next meeting Tuesday evening, December 10, in the C. W. Kent & Son office room at 131 South Brand Boulevard.

TRUSTEES BANQUET

The board of city trustees varied the monotony of their meetings as a committee of the whole by gathering Tuesday evening for a dinner at the Jewel City Restaurant, corner of Glendale and Broadway—a dinner which was also a conference on matters presented for consideration by G. B. Woodberry, chairman of the board. Following the dinner, the evening was spent in a discussion of the matters laid before the trustees by Mr. Woodberry, which will come up for further consideration at the regular meeting Thursday evening.

before long, and will be glad of it. He writes: "You can talk about the beauties of France, but I don't see how they live under the sanitary conditions that prevail." He says he is feeling well, weighs 170 pounds and wishes to be remembered to all of his friends at home. At that time the soldiers were not allowed to write many letters, nor to tell all they wanted to, for the censorship was still on.

PRESIDENT LEAVES NEW YORK AT 10:22

CROWDS LINE THE BANKS OF THE RIVER FOR A LAST GLIMPSE OF THE EXECUTIVE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

New York, Dec. 4.—The liner George Washington, carrying President Wilson to France, left her pier at 10:22 this morning.

The President and his party arrived at the Hoboken dock at 7:20 this morning aboard a special train. The city and military police guarded the dock, and the only civilians allowed within the gates were a party of longshoremen waiting to go to work. Police boats closely watched the small craft which approached the Washington.

A special marine guard was on hand in the President's honor. As the President and Mrs. Wilson stepped up the gangway, the Thirtieth Infantry Band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the President stood at attention and brought his hat to salute.

With the President and his wife standing on the upper deck, the steamer cast off at 10:22 o'clock, and eight minutes later steamed down the river. Throngs lined the river bank, but they could see but little. The President ascended the bridge and stood waving his hat in answer to the bedlam of whistles and cheering. The liner's batteries fired the presidential salute of 21 guns. At 11:10 the steamer passed quarantine, entering the lower bay, and at 11:46 passed outside of Sandy Hook and headed toward France.

Storm warnings from the light houses will be the President's last glimpse of the United States. Strong winds are expected tonight. As the steamer passed out of sight the Pennsylvania was leading a convoy composed of fifteen destroyers, ten of which will turn back later. It was just three years ago today that Henry Ford left on his ill-fated peace mission aboard the Oscar III.

SALUTES TO RETURNING SOLDIERS

CROWDS ON SHORE WELCOME THEM TO THEIR HOME LAND WITH GREAT REJOICING

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

New York, Dec. 4.—The transport Lapland, carrying 2,030 returning soldiers, docked here today. As the vessel came up the river shipping whistled salutes and crowds on shore cheered.

ABDICATION OF CROWN PRINCE

PUBLICATION IS SCHEDULED FOR THURSDAY, BUT NO HEIRS ARE NAMED

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Berlin, Dec. 4.—The crown prince's abdication proclamation is scheduled for publication on Thursday. It is understood he names no heirs.

EMPEROR KARL TO STAND FOR ELECTION

WILL ENTER THE MARCH ELECTIONS IN AUSTRIA AS HEAD OF THE DEMOCRATIC MONARCHY

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Amsterdam, Dec. 4.—Emperor Karl of Austria plans to enter the March elections in Austria as head of the Democratic Monarchical party, according to Vienna dispatches.

GOVERNMENT BUYS RADIO STATIONS

PURCHASES ALL THE AMERICAN MARCONI STATIONS EXCEPT FOUR HIGH-POWERED PLANTS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Dec. 4.—The government has purchased all the American Marconi radio stations except four high-powered plants, it was learned officially today. These include the Sayville, N. J., station. The purchase means that the American Marconi Company relinquishes the business of handling messages between ships at sea and shore stations.

VON HINDENBURG SLATED FOR ARREST

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Copenhagen, Dec. 4.—The Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee of Germany has decided to arrest Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, dispatches declare.

DEMOBILIZATION OF CAMPS KEARNY AND LEWIS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Dec. 4.—The war department has designated 29 army camps as demobilization centers. They include Camp Kearny, Cal., and Camp Lewis, Wash.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION ARMY NEAR COBLENZ

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

With the American Army in Prussia, Dec. 4.—The Americans advancing in the Moselle Valley have approached within less than four miles of Coblenz.

THE TRAIL OF THE HUN

DESOLATION OF NO MAN'S LAND DESCRIBED BY SERGEANT OWEN EMERY

The following fine descriptive letter will be of great interest to the many friends of Sergeant Emery: Somewhere in Belgium, Nov. 5, 1918.

Dear Gilbert: Does the title of this letter look strange? We sure have been skipping about. I told you in my last letter that we were going to make a move, and we did. I would love to tell you where we have traveled the last few days, but I can not. Never mind; I can remember.

What do you mean by bottling up all the sunshine in Southern California? Drizzle, drizzle, drizzle and rain, more rain. Mud, mud over your ankles; the roads muddy streams. There is black, dirty mud and yellow, sandy mud, but mostly sticky, slimy, slippery clay, with the water two or three inches deep standing on the surface.

And talk of No Man's Land! I thought we had seen it before, but not in comparison to this place. God pity this country for the damage the Germans have done. Trees six to twelve inches in diameter are cut off from three to fifteen feet above the ground as if hacked by a huge axe. What were once fertile fields are now shell-torn, weed-covered areas. Black crumbled skeletons of cities rise to greet you from the mire. What were once beautiful, thrifty and clean cities, inhabited by thrifty people, are now bleak ruins whose sole occupants are rats—rats so huge that they fight living men.

Two days ago I visited what was once a city, but which is no more. An old city it was. The cathedral which once stood there was completed in the thirteenth century. Many years of hard labor by a patient people it took to build this edifice in the time which is known as the Dark Ages, and only a short time to destroy it by a nation of kultur in an enlightened era.

Nothing left of that grand building except a mass of crumbled and broken brick, rock and granite. Skeletons of walls and pillars puncture the skyline, and the town hall, where in the citizens gathered in fear from the oncoming Germans and where nearly all of them were killed by the falling building, is only a spot—just one wall standing.

And the rest of the town! A standing, or rather crushed, tribute to Hun atrocity. There is not even a complete wall standing. I do not believe.

(Continued on Page 3)

LETTER AND POEM FROM SOLDIER SON

Mrs. Malcolm McLaren of 303 North Jackson Street was one of the mothers made happy by receiving a letter in the soldiers' mail that arrived last week. The letter was from her son, Robert Lee McLaren, and was dated October 25. Somewhere in Belgium. He was with the Ninety-first Division that led King Albert back to his own again. He said he liked Belgium much better than France and said he was well; also said he was well supplied with warm clothing. He enclosed a little poem he had composed before he left France, of which his mother is very proud. It follows:

As I sit here alone, somewhere in France, reading my letters from home, thinking over and over again if I will ever roam down the little, quiet street where my memories dwell and into the home of my mother, the one I love so well, and sit myself down in the little room I know is all my own, and tell them of my adventures into the great unknown; and tell them how I prayed and asked the God above to let me go once again back to those I love—back to home and mother, father and sister, too, and to my brother Jim, the one in Navy blue, and there I'll stay forever, never more to roam, until the bugle call of God shall call me to his throne.

NEWS FROM LOUIS LEPPELMAN

A letter written by Sergeant Louis Leppelman November 12, the day after the signing of the armistice, was received the latter part of last week by his friends here. It is probably the first post-armistice letter which has reached Glendale. It contained the news that he was well and very busy with work about which he was not permitted to write. He was still at Bordeaux and said the best news that could come to him and his comrades in arms was the word that they were ordered home. He described the cheering and the big celebration that took place on the 11th, when the armistice was signed, and said that America probably received the word before it reached the soldiers over there.

LOCAL MEN IN BATTLE

SOLDIERS MAKE GOOD UNDER CONTINUOUS FIRE FOR EIGHT DAYS AND NIGHTS

Now that the censorship ban has been lifted, details of the last great battles of the war are beginning to flow back to this country through the letters of war correspondents. Accounts of the doings of the 91st Division of the First Army are filling with pride the breasts of fathers and mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the California men who participated. In one such account of an eight day and night battle, in which the men were under fire continuously, sleeping in mud and water with insufficient blankets, insufficient clothing and not a great deal to eat or drink, and yet coming through in fine fettle though still modest about their achievements, we find the names of local men—Sergeant Frank J. Fangmann, Corporal L. P. Carter of Eagle Rock, Private E. E. Robison of Burbank, Private Louis Maranville and Wagoner Raymond H. Felhaber, both of La Crescenta; Wagoner John Bennett, Burbank.

One of their hardest experiences described by this correspondent was the night that seven German planes, armed with machine guns and loaded with bombs, swept down on a group of engineers and supply-train men, flying low and spraying them with machine gun bullets. No protection was possible, and the only defense left to the men was to lie on their backs and fire their rifles, which they did, finally beating them off and driving them away.

He says: "In such a fight as this (meaning their entire engagement) such a high degree of courage is required of every man that the passing out of a few medals and decorations appears wholly inadequate. Only by passing them out in lorry-loads could full justice be done. Even though he fails to achieve any one thing to make him stand above his fellows, every man who passes through a battle and performs the part allotted to him is a hero—attains to heights such as were unknown in other wars."

In his letters to his mother and sister Sergeant Fangmann says he has seen some hard fighting and that it is terrible, but that he is not permitted to give details. He had been wading in mud most of the time, and while writing his last letter was trying to dry his feet by a little stove his party had found in a hut. They were not long enough in one place, he said, to make themselves very comfortable. From this it can be inferred that they were pursuing the Huns on their retreat before the armistice was signed.

Sergeant Fangman's last letter reads:

Oct. 24, 1918.

Dear Parents: I started to write last night during my spare moments around the camp fire, but I gave it up as a bad job. Since the last letter to you I have made another long jump across the country and am now wading around in the mud, mud that flows in the streets and down our shoes. I have seen many heart-breaking sights since I came over here. I am now trying to dry my feet at a little stove we found in one of the huts, but we don't stay in one place long enough to fix ourselves a little home that is cosy.

GOOD REPORT

MRS. ROCKHOLD RECEIVES ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM HER HUSBAND

Mrs. J. E. Rockhold has received a letter from her husband, Engineer Rockhold, who under date of Nov. 2 wrote he was still in the hospital, whither he was sent on account of eye trouble. He had been given a careful examination the day before and said the doctors considered the improvement he was making quite wonderful. He was feeling fine and much encouraged by their reports; was only waiting for the doctors to dismiss him and send him back to work. He was then in "class B" and when he got into "class 1" would be rated well enough for active work. He wrote that Colonel Kelly and Captain Irvine had asked for his return to their company. Mrs. Rockhold is hoping, now that the armistice is signed, that he will be sent home when discharged from the hospital. She is looking for more letters, both from him and her son, Howard, from whom she has not heard since October 18. At that time he was with a detachment which was wrecking damaged structures to get materials for road building, and was exceedingly busy. His activities have probably continued with the advance of the army, and she assumes he has not had opportunity to write.

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GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1918

THE EVENING NEWS IS NOT SENT TO PERSONS WHOSE
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOT PAID IN ADVANCE

AMERICA IS UNDERSTOOD

Speaking at Panama, Ernesto T. Lefevre, secretary for foreign affairs, said: "The people of Latin America are so convinced that the United States is an unselfish and altruistic republic that from Patagonia to Mexico all are proud of the victories won by the American armies on the shell-torn fields of Europe."

Times evidently have changed since when suspicion of the United States was general south of the Rio Grande. Now all Latin America is ranged side by side with the United States in sentiment and to a certain extent in deed, Peru being the latest South American country formally to announce that it adheres to the United States in the world war.

A freed Cuba, the Philippines enjoying self-government, Hawaii happy and prosperous under the American flag, Canada not a suspicious or jealous neighbor, but a loyal friend—these are proofs that the great republic is worthy of its traditions, aside from the glory it has won in defending world freedom on the battlefields of Europe. The United States at last is understood, admired and trusted as it never has been before throughout the world. Even Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, by directing their peace proposals to it, attest their confidence in its unselfish motives and the high aims it strives to achieve in international affairs.—New York World.

METZ HAS A LONG HISTORY

The city of Metz, on German soil now surrendered to the Allies, is regarded as one of the most strongly fortified places in the world. Its fortifications extend along the Seille and Moselle Rivers—the city marks their junction—and crown the surrounding heights.

The city has been the scene of many historic battles and has been of military strategic importance since the Roman invasion.

It was an important station under the Romans and a capital of Australia under the Franks.

It became a German possession by the disruption of the Frankish dominions and the treaty of Mersen, 870.

In 1552 it was handed over to France under Henry II. of France, together with Toul and Verdun, as the price of France's aid against Charles V. The latter besieged the city in vain and it remained a French possession as the capital of the department of Moselle until it fell to the Germans in 1870 after a siege of two months.

It is now capital of Lorraine, one of the French provinces ruthlessly seized by Germany in the Franco-Prussian war.

The dozen forts which now encircle the city were begun by the French. The place was further fortified by the Germans following their occupation.

The city is 11 miles east of the French border and 170 miles of Paris. Its present population is about 60,000.

Among the buildings of special interest are the Cathedral of St. Stephen, begun in the thirteenth century and finished in the sixteenth, and a library rich in treasures of medieval literature.

The industries include the manufacture of leather, shoes, hats, arms, cloth, and artificial flowers.

The French pronunciation of Metz is "mess."—San Francisco Call.

"BRING IN THE AMERICANS"

It is well-nigh impossible to take up a copy of a French newspaper without finding in it some heart-warming tribute to the American soldiers. And the charm about all of these tributes is their constant confession of total ignorance of Americans before the soldiers came to them. So now, this having been found out, it is a case of "bring in the Americans," when anything is needed in France. Apropos of this tendency, the Paris Figaro of August 17 tells a story. A local train for the country had been stalled by some strange condition of the locomotive. Half an hour the train stood still on the track. Everybody grew restless and morose. The passengers beat their feet on the floor and uttered objurgations from the windows. More time went by; "the conductor walked up and down the track, blaspheming methodically. Nothing availed to start the engine. Suddenly some one shouted, "Why don't you bring in the Americans?" The cry went up and down with a laugh, when, surely enough, upon the scene appeared two young American soldiers. They went to the engine, took strategic possession of it, dumped all the old slag out of the firebox, broke up some coal into small bits, renewed the fire, hammered a little here and there, and presto! up started the train all at once, and proceeded without a moment's further interruption to its journey's end. And thus it seems, the Americans are going everywhere—teaching the French to maintain cold storage plants, to build bridges, to turn the course of rivers."—Boston Transcript.

THE MAN WITH THE GROUCH

The man with the grouch is at war with the world. He's like a little kaiser in that he wants his particular brand of kultur to prevail. Nothing doing! I've got a perfectly satisfactory culture of my own, thank you!" And so he sulks and curses and beats his head against a stone wall of polite or impolite opposition. And develops a virulent case of grouch.

Grouch is a disease common among egotists. If permitted to run for any length of time, it is likely to strike inward, affecting the heart, the liver and the spleen. But its worst ravages are in the man's soul—it may ultimately kill that, even while it permits the body to live on splenetically. Not much hope for the confirmed "grouch." He is shunned by friend and foe alike. He is at once a kill-joy and a joke. He's named, disdainfully after the very disease he harbors in his carcass.

But grouch is not catching. On the contrary, the man who looks at and listens to the one with a grouch is almost sure to become immune for life. Which sounds paradoxical, but is absolutely true. Contact brings cure. By the same token, if the grouchy man will commune with himself for five minutes, he, too, will be cured—perhaps forever. Self-discipline is the best doctor.

DELICIOUS, FRESH DATES FROM COACHELLA VALLEY



Roberts & Echols DRUG STORE Phones 195

POST-WAR PROSPECTS

As a result of the signing of the armistice the first official steps have been taken for the placing on a pre-war basis of those industries which have had their operations curtailed by the Government in order to provide labor, material and fuel for essential war work. Orders have been issued by the War Industries Board and the Fuel Administration which will reduce by about 50 per cent the restrictions heretofore placed on forty-two classes of industries. The fact that automobile manufacturers are among the classes affected by these orders will be a source of much gratification to prospective purchasers of pleasure cars. The restrictions regarding the erection of office buildings, and other similar structures have not yet been relaxed. It seems probable, however, that there will shortly be further rulings regarding such activities, since the production and delivery of building materials for other than war purposes is now permitted. The return to pre-war industrial conditions must necessarily be gradual in order to prevent a shortage of labor and material and an unsatisfactory transportation situation.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and also Chairman of the Steel Committee of the U. S. War Industries Board, in a recent interview regarding after-war industrial prospects in this country, predicts an era of unusual prosperity. He urges, however, the importance of wisdom and patience in connection with the world's economic readjustment. The prominent position of Judge Gary in the business world affords him an exceptional opportunity to judge accurately as to business prospects and, consequently it is encouraging to note the fact that, while he fully appreciates the dangers and difficulties necessarily incident to the readjustment period upon which we are just entering, he states that the business future of this country is brighter now than ever before. Among the reasons assigned by Judge Gary for his optimism are the following:

The United States is the richest of all countries, possessing about one-third of the world's wealth. Its natural resources are immense and are susceptible to increasing development. America is now a creditor nation with large interest income and is more virile, more progressive, more successful, wiser and better than ever before. There will be a disposition on the part of those in authority to assist rather than to attack business efforts. Legislation and administration will be founded on ascertained conditions, deficiencies and requirements. Both capital and labor will be protected and rewarded. The welfare of employees will be properly provided for. Employers and employees will co-operate with each other and with the government. Co-operation will also be practiced in dealings between producers, manufacturers, distributors and consumers.

MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR OUR DISABLED SOLDIERS

Recent survey by the Red Cross institute for crippled and disabled men have brought out that the field open for re-establishment of such men in industrial life is much wider than probably is generally supposed. Investigation of 542 factories since January 1 last, have revealed 1203 kinds of jobs open to leg cripples and 278 open to arm cripples. Careful attention was given sanitary conditions and precautions for safety.

The report describes in detail the processes involved in each industry investigated; the advantage and disadvantage of each for arm and leg cripples, respectively; the wages paid; the organization of the trade, and the general provisions for the safety of the workers. The following industries are included: The piano industry, the leather industry, the rubber industry, the paper goods industry, the shoe industry, the sheet-metal industry, the silk industry, cigar manufacture, drugs and chemicals, the candy industry, the celluloid industry, optical goods, and the motion picture industry.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Home made jellies and preserves, cheap. 440 W. Milford. 79tf

FORD FOR SALE—New tires, in fine running order. 446 W. Burchette St. Glen 297-J. 79t3

FOR SALE OF TRADE—Furnished apartment house, 6 apartments, always rented, 1 block from P. E. car. Will trade for clear city or beach property. Tel. Gl. 1082-W. 79t1

FOR SALE—Indian Runner laying ducks, also some fine young drakes for breeding. Wilkins Poultry Yards, corner of Colorado and San Fernando Road. Tel. Gl. 238-W. evenings. 79t3

FOR SALE—Young Jersey cow, 2 years old, with calf 1 month old. Tel. Glendale 529-J after 6 p. m. No dealers or triflers need apply. 79t2

FOR SALE—R. I. Red pullets, also a few Black Minorca pullets. Glendale 1450-J. 78t3*

FOR SALE—A bargain waiting; modern 7-room bungalow, 3 fireplaces, on large, well improved lot on one of Glendale's best streets; garage, poultry yard, garden and flower, cement walks. Come see. Owner living it. For terms, positively no trades. Located 512 N. Kenwood. Also a 5-room modern house in Los Angeles. 76t7*

FOR SALE—Furniture of 5-room bungalow, ideal for newly married couple; no dealers. 440 W. Milford, Glendale. 78t3

FERTILIZER—Now is the time to fertilize your lawns, flowers and gardens. Get your fertilizer from White's dairy, phone Burbank Green 24. Address Route A, Box 283, Burbank. 76tf

FOR SALE—Bargain, 6-room house, 2 lots, paved street. 1526 Pioneer Drive. C. Ackerman, 402 Grant Bldg. Phone 62707. 76t7*

FOR SALE—Six-room modern bungalow, large lot with flowers and fruit trees, 421 Dryden St., \$2,195; \$245 cash, balance like rent. C. L. Chandler, 611 N. Central. 71tf

FOR SALE—Six-volt lighting Willard battery. Phone Glen. 1253-J. 78t3

SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS—Put them in now. Finest to be had. At F. McG. Kelley's, 124 S. Brand Blvd. Sunset 1030. 67tf

FOR SALE—Five rooms and very large sleeping porch, garage, fine lot, etc. Modern, improved street. I am going away and want to sell this good home. Price \$2,500; terms. Apply on premises, No. 439 Hawthorne St., Glendale. 63tf

FOR SALE—A-1 milch goat cheap. Inquire 234 N. Howard. 61tf

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Teams for plowing, harrowing and hauling. Phone 408; evenings, 884. Chas. W. Kent & Son. 71tf

FOR RENT—Furnished 4-room modern apartment; good yard for chickens; rent very reasonable; 10c carfare to L. A.; adults only. Call Gl. 806-M. 78t2

FOR RENT—First class furnished housekeeping apartments, suitable for 2, 3 or 4 people; also Single Room. Apply to California Apartments at 115 1/2 Brand Blvd. Tel. Glendale 725, Glendale, Cal. 219tf

FOR RENT—Furnished 3-room bungalow. 440 Myrtle St. Phone 457-W. 31tf

FOR RENT—Hoover Special Suction Sweeper. \$2.00 per day. J. A. Newton Electric Co., 631-633 East Broadway. Phones Glen. 240-J; Home 3003. 299tf

WANTED

WANTED—Girls and women to make fruit baskets. Apply Los Angeles Basket Co., Tropic. 206tf

WANTED—Bungalow, 2 bedrooms, large lot, fruit, near transportation; cash or payments up to \$2,500; no agents. J. Richards, 5154 De Longpre Ave., Hollywood. 78t3*

RING UP YOUNG, THE REPAIR MAN. Glendale 276-R, to repair your plumbing or to connect, repair and put any kind of stove or heater in working order. I do all kinds of repairing and guarantee my work. 77t6*

WANTED—Experienced book-keeper and typist, desiring to locate in Glendale, wishes employment here. Write or phone William A. Davidson, Hotel Woodward, L. A. 79t1*

WANTED—Man for general work on poultry ranch, one that can do rough carpenter work, trim trees, etc. Wilkins Poultry Yards, corner Colorado and San Fernando Road. 79t2

WANTED TO TRADE—Five-passenger Studebaker "30," 1912 car, value \$300, for equity in lot. Address Box 100, Evening News. 74t6*

WANTED—Violin repairing, guarantee work for lifetime. Violins for sale or trade; reasonable. 1312 E. Harvard. Glen 278-W. George M. Anderson. 72t12*

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Dentistry in all its branches, specializing in Electro-Therapeutic treatment of Pyorrhea by Ultra-Violet Ray etc. Prices reasonable. Office at 335 N. Central. Phone 1480.

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WANTED—In Glendale, by newlywed couple, a 6-room furnished house, garage with room for 2 autos, Mrs. Ella Richardson. Glen. 957-J. 79t3

WANTED—Work by day, washing, ironing and cleaning. Box 23, Glendale Evening News. 79t1*

WANTED—Young or middle-aged woman for mother's helper. Tel. Gl. 1391-W, or call at 211 E. Lomita. Mrs. Frank N. Arnold. 79t2

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LOST—Waltham watch, closed face, leather fob with metal design representing two cannon. Phone Glen. 2. 79t1*

LOST—Collie, 1 year old, white collar, tan body, black markings on face and tail. Finder please phone Gl. 470-J, or return to 126 Arden Ave. and receive reward. 79tf

FOUND

FOUND—Female puppy about 4 months old, long hair, black and tan with white feet. Can be had by communicating with Dr. Whytock. 77t3*

Pa Rich—Are the children in for the night?

Ma Rich—I don't know. Better go out to the garage and count the cars.



TONIGHT

Fritzi Brunette

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Also a very good Lyons Moran Comedy, "VAMP CURE."

Don't Forget Matinee at 2:30
Two evening shows, 7 and 8:45



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GLENDAL DYE WORKS AND DRY CLEANERS

135 S. BRAND. Ask for Our Man to Call.

Personals

Mrs. E. W. Pack expects to spend the week-end at Beverly Hills with English friends.

Mrs. Mary M. Snell and daughters, of Eulalia Street, who were quite ill of influenza, are now quite recovered.

A Christian Endeavor party at the Tropic Presbyterian Church is scheduled for Friday evening. Details of the program are not available, but a general good time is anticipated.

The U. and I. Club of the Tropic District has postponed all meetings until January on account of sickness in the families of members and also because of the distractions of the holiday season.

Mrs. V. E. Philp entertained last Sunday with a dinner party, at which covers were laid for her son, James Philp, and wife, from Los Angeles, and Misses Mary Smith and Dorothy Dow of Glendale.

A reception to new members will take place at the Glendale Presbyterian Church Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. An excellent program and entertainment for the occasion has been arranged by the committee in charge, of which Mrs. Weien is chairman.

Rev. C. R. Norton, who has charge of the reception which will be given Friday afternoon to celebrate the ninetieth birthday of Comrade Chas. Bock at his home, 421 Vine Street, states that the ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps are cordially invited and urged to attend.

Rev. C. R. Norton of 801 East Wilson Avenue had a birthday December 2, and was generously remembered by the Charles Edmonds family, by Mrs. Mary G. Dodge and by members of his own family. Samuel Parker also visited the Norton home to present his congratulations, which were much appreciated.

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Eckles have gone to Elsinore for a week's rest. The doctor was much worn by the many demands made upon him during the period in which the influenza was at its height, and Mrs. Eckles was also considerably overtaxed keeping track of calls in his absence and responding to inquiries.

No letters have been received from George Marsh by his relatives here in several weeks, but they are looking for a grist of them daily. When last he wrote he was still in the transport service on the U. S. cruiser Frederick. Now that the navy is to be divided, they are hoping he will be stationed on this coast.

Friends of Harold and Frank Burson report that letters received by Mrs. Frank Burson, who is now in Colorado, indicate that when last he wrote he was well and in high spirits. He said the big guns were making a lot of noise around him. They are expecting more letters from both boys in the near future.

Mrs. R. V. Hogue reports that her sister in Santa Ana, who has been so seriously ill, is recovering slowly but surely, though she is still confined to her bed. Her little son is now ill with influenza, but has a light attack. She writes that the Santa Ana schools which opened two weeks ago, are very poorly attended on account of the epidemic.

Not all the officers and teachers of the Tropic Presbyterian Sunday school were able to attend the cafeteria supper served at the church Tuesday evening, as some were kept at home by illness, but thirteen were there and plans were laid for Christmas celebrations, which will include a party for the children at the church on Friday evening, December 20, at 7:30 o'clock. The regular Christmas program will be given Sunday evening, December 22, at the church, at 7:30.

Frank Muhleman has returned from the north, where he went last week by auto on business connected with a law case and where he also visited a ranch formerly owned by himself and his brother, not far from Hangtown Crossing, near Mills Station. Hangtown, as its name suggests, was a place of gruesome historic interest in early days in California before the establishment of a territorial government. He enjoyed a Thanksgiving dinner and reunion with old friends on the American River. Mr. Muhleman's chief interest in life just now is his young son, Frank Muhleman, Jr., born recently, who is putting in his time eating and sleeping as a good patriot who wants to prepare himself to serve his country should do, now that the war is over.

ENTRANCE AND EXIT

First Colored Soldier—What does dat yaller ribbon on yo' chest mean?

Second Colored Soldier—Means Ah's went to Mexico.

First Colored Soldier—Den whut's dat green one fur?

Second Colored Soldier—Means I come out.

DEATH OF A. W. COLLINS

Another veteran of the Civil war and pioneer of the Tropic district of Glendale responded to the great roll call Tuesday morning, Dec. 3, 1918, when A. W. Collins, whose home was at 5157 Seventh Avenue, Los Angeles, died at the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle. He was 74 years and 9 months old, and left a widow, Mrs. Harriet C. Collins (sister of Mrs. Ernest Morgan of this city), and four children—Eleanor Collins; Harwood Collins, in the merchant marine; Dr. Asa W. Collins of San Francisco, and Mrs. Frank J. Holmes of Douglas, Ariz.

He was born of American parents in Canada, and at the age of 18 enlisted in the 162nd Infantry of Illinois, in Company D. At the close of the war he was mustered out with the rank of sergeant-major, and in 1869 came to California and was made under-sheriff of Alameda County under Sheriff Harry Morse. He was always connected with military affairs and was the only delegate from the District of California and Nevada to attend the national encampment at Minneapolis in 1881, and from there, as the representative of his district, attended the funeral of General Grant. While a resident of Oakland he was commander of the G. A. R. Post and was also captain of Company F of the First Infantry of California National Guards.

On coming to Tropic about fifteen years ago, he was made president of the local improvement society, quite an important organization at that time, and was president of the board of education at the time the high school was built in Glendale. He was likewise president of the Tropic Water Company, and owned and placed upon the market the Collins and Vine Cottage tracts. He was a member of N. P. Banks Post and also of the Glendale Masonic Lodge. For about four years he has been in ill health, but was not confined to his home until the past few months.

At the funeral services, which will be held Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at the parlors of Scovren, Letton & Frey, Rev. O. P. Rider will officiate, assisted by Rev. C. R. Norton, chaplain of N. P. Banks Post. Interment will be made in Grand View cemetery at Burbank, where the officers of the local Masonic Lodge will have charge of the commitment services.

A DANGEROUS OUTPOST

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. McGillis received letters last week from both sons who are in the army overseas. The latest one from Howard was dated November 2. At that time he and Don Barager were together at an outpost which they had managed to fix up in a very comfortable manner, and were getting along finely. Mrs. McGillis says she understands from persons well posted on army matters that the work they were doing was quite dangerous, as it was their duty to receive the signals of the approach of enemy airplanes and telephone the warning to their company four kilometers back. Of the dangers of the service, however, Howard said nothing in his letter. His mother will be immensely relieved when she receives word that he was still safe and sound when the armistice was signed.

LITERARY SECTION

A meeting of exceptional value was held December 2, at the home of Mrs. H. E. Bartlett, by the Literary section of the Tuesday Afternoon Club. The subject was "Italy," studied from the following fields:

Topography—Mrs. H. E. Bartlett. History and Government—Mrs. Van Owen.

Social and Domestic Life—Mrs. Goldthwaite.

Painting, Art and Literature—Mrs. Pack.

Italy's Part in the War—Mrs. Leavitt.

These subjects were all thoughtfully and delightfully given, showing careful preparation that left each member in possession of facts to enable them to more clearly understand this wonderful land of art and artists.

CARNATION LODGE ELECTS OFFICERS

An interesting and profitable meeting was held by Carnation Rebekah Lodge at Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday evening, at which officers were elected as follows:

Noble Grand, Miss Blanche Curtis. Vice Grand, Mrs. Elijah Arbuthnot.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Anna Currant.

Financial Secretary, J. P. Fansett.

Treasurer, Mrs. Winnie Hartley.

Trustee, W. E. Hartley.

District Deputy Mrs. Mattie Wear and Mr. Wear of Los Angeles were present, also the district deputy marshal, who made brief addresses under "the good of the order," and a talk was also made by Rev. C. R. Norton.

A request was presented for a Christmas box for the orphans' home at Gilroy, and an adjournment was taken to enjoy refreshments of coffee and home-made cake and spend a social hour.

THESE BEAUTIFUL THINGS

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," quoted the Parlor Philosopher.

"Yes; or at least till she gets old," added the Mere Man.—Town Topics.

THE TRAIL OF THE HUN

(Continued from Page 1)

lieve that a city will ever rise where this city has been. It will take three to four years, in the manner in which these people work, to clear away the debris, let alone to build a new city. And if I were these people I believe I should leave it as it is to show the world the kultur of the Hun. If you should see it and the surrounding country, you would never forgive or forget the Germans.

Well, I have eaten beans, jam, bread and coffee since the last line and am now writing by candlelight in a conical sheet-iron hut which luckily has a wooden floor—and wonderful beyond all things—an old, dilapidated stove! Every time one walks on the floor it sinks and wobbles like those canvas affairs at Coney Island which imitate the ocean waves.

Night before last we slept in a field. Sergeant Fangmann and I put two pieces of curved tin up against a corner of a square of sand bags, leveled the ground and placed dry weeds on it and slept fine and dry for the night. Could you imagine me doing that two years ago? I guess not.

Pinchers! I never knew before what wonderful things they were. Sergeant Fangmann has a pair. They have opened stubborn sans of bully beef and jam, have clinched many overcrowded packs, have helped to build temporary homes, and tonight they quietly stole down the roads and helped to bring back some hay for our beds. Good old pinchers!

Last night I had my first experience at night driving. We are now attached to a supply train. Captain Chuk, formerly of Company A ammunition trains, asked me to do a little dispatching in a hurry. I jumped in a Dodge Sedan—mind you, no lights on or Mr. Boche will come—felt at home immediately and was soon speeding along. It was rather hard at first, but one soon becomes accustomed to it. This morning one of the men broke down. I went out to see what was the trouble, taking a small Dodge truck and spinning along the muddy and wet pavement 30 miles per. There are no speed cops over here.

Belgian towns are built like the French, only they are much cleaner. You know the mirrors that we put on machines to see who is in the rear? Well, they have those on the windows of the houses—big box mirrors with a glass in each direction. All they need to do is to sit back from the window and see all.

We are moving quite often. We are forced to because the Huns are moving so fast retreating that we can hardly keep up with them. They sure can beat it back about as fast as they beat it over. Looks pretty good, doesn't it? Maybe, if things go right, you in the states will have a big surprise before this letter reaches you. I am well and hope to remain so. All that I ask is that you folks keep well. Love to each one of you. Your brother,

OWEN C. EMERY.

First Sgt., Co. C, 316th Ammunition Trains.

NO WAR WORK MEETING

Mrs. T. W. Preston states that the ladies of the Glendale Presbyterian Church will not meet on Thursday for war work, as announced.

Brown—"Is your son in business?"
Smith—"He's a contractor."
Brown—"What line?"
Smith—"Debts."—London Tit-Bits.



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M.J.B.

Coffee

at

99c

FOR A THREE POUND CAN and help Defeat the High Cost of Living

One Pound Can 37c

Remember: Every Can Guaranteed by Us

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We give a service that can absolutely be depended upon every day in the week, every week in the month.

Glendale Laundry

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WOMEN'S GUILD

The Women's Guild of St. Mark's Church will hold its regular monthly business meeting at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, December 5. All women of the parish are invited to come and become members.

COLORADO BOULEVARD P. T. A.

The regular meeting of Colorado Boulevard P. T. A. will be held on Thursday, December 5, at 3:15 p. m. There will be a short program and business meeting.

The war relief committee of the Tuesday Afternoon Club will hold an all-day meeting at Red Cross headquarters, in the sewing department, Thursday of this week. All members are requested to be present and to bring lunches.

MRS. A. W. BEACH, Chairman.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT AFTER THE WAR

With the coming of peace, interest in the development of the airplane as a war machine will in all probability come to a speedy halt. However, it is more than likely there will be no let up in efforts to adapt this marvelous means of transportation for purposes of business and pleasure, as well as for the development of science.

In this connection it is interesting to note the fact that plans are being formulated by Captain Robert A. Bartlett to make an airplane flight to the North Pole. In a recent interview he explained that since the distance from Etah, Greenland (from which point he proposes to start on the trip) to the Pole is only about 700 miles, it should be possible to make the round trip, including a brief stop at the North Pole, within a single day without difficulty. In view of the fact that daylight is practically continuous in the polar regions during the summer time, the trip would be made entirely by daylight, even though it extended over several days. Moreover, the fact that in midsummer the weather in the polar regions is clear and balmy, would seem to insure practically ideal conditions for the flight. Captain Bartlett is now an officer in the U. S. navy; he expects, however, to be mustered out of the service in time to enable him to make the flight to the North Pole next summer.

It is said the Caproni brothers in Italy, recognizing the commercial possibilities of long-distance flyers, are building a huge 18,000-horsepower aerial monster for overseas trips. Manufacturers both here and abroad are planning to greatly extend the usefulness of airplanes for peace purposes and some are wondering whether or not the airplane is to supplant the auto as a pleasure vehicle. The production of an aerial pleasure-plane, to sell at the cost of a medium-priced automobile, is a certainty of the near future, and as a result of increasing structural strength, new stabilizing and controlling devices, and the use of parachutes to provide safe landing in extreme emergencies, flying is rapidly becoming as safe as automobiling and is likely to be even more popular.

Castor oil has proven to be the only perfect lubricant for airplane motors in all altitudes and temperatures, and since aviation development is causing an increased demand for this oil, farmers are urged to produce the castor oil bean in large quantities.

SCORES NOW EVEN

Mrs. Naggle—When you begin to puff on that old thing, I can't help but think that I wish you would get some new pipes.

Mr. Naggle—The same way I feel, my dear, when I hear you sing.

"Gossipy Mrs. Gaddy told me the other day she had a car which suited her exactly." "Then it must be a runabout."—Baltimore American.

To believe that a task is impossible is to make it so.

Advertise it, or advertise for it in the Evening News.

Glendale Toilet Parlors

ANNA HEWITT
103-A N. Brand Blvd., Rudy Blk.
Glendale, Cal.
Telephone for Appointment
Phone, Sunset 670
Marinello Preparations. Hair Work a Specialty

Wildman Transfer Co.

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Office 120 E. Laurel Street
For prompt, efficient service and right prices
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3500-mile Retreads. Our Own Work.
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Don't pay any advance on fire insurance. Come to the H. L. Miller Co., 409 Brand blvd. Both phones. 50tf

GLENDAL TAXI SERVICE

Both Phones—Sunset Glendale 462, Home Glendale 319. Good Service, Reliable and Courteous Treatment. Local Trips, 10c and up. By Hour, \$1.00 and \$1.25. All Trips Outside of City Include 1 or 4 Passengers. Phone for Prices.

OUR CASUALTY LIST

While, as shown by the following list, the casualties in our overseas forces thus far reported amount to but 71,390, it is understood that the toll during the last few days of the fighting period was unusually heavy and may increase these figures to about 90,000.

Although America deeply regrets the loss of so many of its brave young men, still it is a source of gratification that, as compared with the losses of the other countries actively engaged in the war, our casualty list is exceedingly small.

Summary of American army casualties up to Nov. 12:

Killed in action.....	12,656
Lost at sea.....	624
Died of wounds.....	4,993
Died of accident and other causes.....	1,434
Died of disease.....	5,139
Total.....	24,846
Wounded.....	39,499
Missing, including prisoners.....	7,045
Total.....	71,390

OVER THE TELEPHONE

"Is this 17-17-17?"
"It is."
"I want Miss Higgins."
"Miss Higgins is engaged."
"I know it. I'm the guy she's engaged to."—Yonkers Statesman.

A PRACTICAL PUSSON

"Can't you and your husband dwell together in unity?" inquired the police judge.

"Listen, judge!" exclaimed Aunt Hanner; "I brung dis no 'count man befo' you to talk business, not religion."—Dallas News.

TOUCHED TENDER SPOT

"I was in the dentist's anteroom while you were being treated today."

"You were? Say, you know what that robber charged me?"
"No, I don't know how much it was, but I heard you scream."—Houston Post.

PING!

He—"The fools are not all dead yet."
She—"That's as sure as you live."—Boston Transcript.

"Can you get your wife to economize?" "Sometimes. All depends on how we are going to blow in the money we save."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



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OF THE DEPOSITORS
AT THIS BANK

The more you deposit, the more there is for our 4 Per Cent interest to work on.

A Thousand Dollars

in the bank will work more successfully for you than a hundred.

Resolve to save every dollar you can spare.



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FOR SALE SNAP BARGAINS

5-room modern house on 50-foot lot, 1,500; \$150 cash, balance \$15 per month, 7% on deferred.

7-rooms, same price and terms as above.

5-room bungalow, 50-foot lot, garage, cement floor and driveway, \$2,300; \$300 cash, balance \$20 per month.

6-room strictly modern, \$2,100; \$200 cash, balance \$25 per month.

6-room, strictly modern, all built-in features, cellar and garage, 50x166 foot lot, beautifully paved, \$3,200; \$500 cash, balance \$25 per month. Will rent for \$30.

6-room, strictly modern bungalow, all hardwood floors, automatic heater, garage, outbuildings, fruit and flowers, on Louise St., \$3,600; \$1,000 cash, balance easy.

6-rooms, close in, modern; \$1,800 mortgage; \$200 buys it.

6-room strictly modern bungalow, hardwood floors throughout, large lot, close in, worth \$3,800; our price \$2,800; \$300 cash, balance \$25 per month, including 7% interest.

We have some fine buys in San Fernando Valley land from \$100 per acre up, under Owens River water. Get busy and buy now; property is all advancing in prices and rents are going up. We can't get one house where we could rent ten. Come to headquarters if you want bargains.

Fire Insurance same price for 20 years. Notary Public in our office.

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Glendale 853 Blk 266

STEEL DRUM REMOVES BARK FROM LOGS

A new labor saving device employed by a pulp manufacturer is a big revolving drum in which a number of logs are placed and tumbled about until all the bark has been removed, preparatory to gridding them up for pulp. This method of handling, says the Electrical Experiment, does away with the task of removing the bark with knives. The drum is 30 feet long and about 10 feet in diameter, and is composed of angle iron strips fastened inside metal hoops, one edge of each strip projecting inward and furnishing the means of tumbling the logs about. Not only does the drum dispense with the labor of several men, but it saves a considerable amount of wood which is wasted by removing the bark in the old way. The labor involved in handling the logs is further reduced by using a conveyor which brings them to the drum and carries them away.

HARSHLY DEALT WITH

"Madam, you see before you a man who has been harshly dealt with," said the tattered visitor.

"Fate has been unkind to you?"

"It has, ma'am. I spent fifteen years of my life learning how to be an expert bartender. Now I have to find a new trade and start at the bottom."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

ROADS COULD USE ALL SURPLUS MEN

New York, Dec. 4.—Highway improvement in the United States alone would furnish employment for every man of the demobilized American army, if even a fair proportion of the needed highway work were to be undertaken.

This is the opinion of E. S. Cornell, secretary of the National Highways Protective Society. This society promotes the building of better highways throughout the country, without advocating use of any patented paving materials.

During the war highway building practically came to a standstill throughout the country. Even if the government had not placed a ban on the use of labor and materials for highway work, except upon roads used in war work, the rising cost of labor and materials would have stopped the work.

A good 16-foot concrete highway before the war cost from \$13,000 to \$15,000 to build. By the time the war industries board was ready to stop most highway work the cost had risen to nearly or quite double these sums.

The extent to which needed highway improvements will be carried out during the two years following beginning of demobilization will depend largely upon what the state legislatures do this winter. If the legislatures are generous with highway appropriations, many thousands of men will be employed in improving the nation's roads. Federal aid will supplement state appropriations.

The days of the overland freighter are returning. It was shortly after the civil war that this overland wagon freighting became a great industry. There were practically no good artificial roads. But most of the freighting was done in the boundless West, where there were no fences to keep traffic in a narrow road. The whole valley was a road.

Railroads were scarce or entirely lacking in the West. Demobilized soldiers, lured by the government's liberality in giving away farms, started for the great plains country in "covered wagons," often taking along in one or more wagons the bride, the dog and all the household possessions.

The prairie was hard and unbroken in the land where the soldier sought his new home. There was little danger of even the narrow-tired wagons, heavily laden as they were, being mired or blocked in the road. When one wagon track became too deeply rutted the traffic simply moved over a few yards and followed the same direction. Thus the old Santa Fe trail and other highways of the prairie pioneers became wide strips of deeply rutted tracks, often covering a quarter of a mile in width. Through Kansas and the southwest sunflowers grew in abandoned ruts and nodded the way to the long, weary trains of "movers" that "followed the course of the day."

Wagon freighting from town to town in the newly settled plains country became a great and picturesque business. Always the trains of "covered wagons" crawled across the prairies, loaded down with buffalo meat, hides and supplies.

The new "covered wagons" of the new reconstruction period also will travel in trains, and will carry loads many times heavier than the loads the horses and mules of the western wagoner used to haul. The motor trucks that are to do so much of the freighting of this period are going to be a severe test of road building. Only roads that can vie with the Appian Way of ancient Rome can stand up under the wear and tear of the big trucks, carrying five or more tons, and traveling at a speed that would have made the freighter of the '70's gasp with wonder.

Early day wagon freighting was necessary because of absence of railroads, and it disappeared as an industry when the railroads were extended. The revival of wagon freighting is due to inability of the railroads to keep up with expansion of industry, and the rapid improvement of gasoline-propelled vehicles. The motorized wagon has developed such speed and carrying capacity that it is overhauling the steam train to a considerable extent.

The community that does not improve its highways to meet the demands of the revival of overland freighting will find itself out of the way of traffic, even as did the towns and villages that failed to get railroad connections in the days of railroad building after the civil war.

Mr. Cornell points out that the American boys in France and Belgium and Germany are writing back home continually about the excellent highways encountered by the moving armies over there. Such a large number of Americans traveling through a land that long has depended upon good highways for much of its interurban business and pleasure traveling, constitutes an American good roads mission, Mr. Cornell believes. "When the boys come home they'll start the ball rolling for American highways, as good as European highways," says the highways secretary.

High cost of labor and materials may cause many communities to delay their road work, Mr. Cornell thinks. He believes few of the returning soldiers will be willing to go to work on the roads for wages similar to those paid for such work before the war, and many legislatures or highway commissioners will hesitate to start road construction at prices nearly twice as great as those

WHEN THEY COME BACK

By CHARLES B. DRISCOLL
(Written for the United Press.)

When the boys come sailing back across the ocean

To us for whom they've nobly fought and won,

How can we thank them for their stern devotion?

How can we tell them what they've done?

Oh, we will cheer and bellow loudly! We'll scatter flowers on the streets they tread.

As they go marching by superbly, proudly:

The old Starry Banner at their head!

There'll be cheers for all the boys who march before us.

And tears for all the gallant ones who stay

To sleep in holy ground until the chorus

Of Peace shall bring the Resurrection Day.

WAR HAS DEPARTED FROM THE PARIS MODES

(Written by Margaret Rohe for the United Press.)

Mad'moiselle Paris without sugar goes.

But she simply can't give up her fashionable clothes.

And though the Huns thundered with guns at her gate,

She always kept hatted and gowned up to date.

Paris, Nov. 17. (By Mail.)—The courageous, charming and altogether chic Parisienne has bravely given up the bright lights with a lightness of heart that brightened even the Stygian blackness of the night-time streets. She has sacrificed sugar with a sweetness that suffers from no lack of it and carries around the few lumps she is daily allowed in gaily bedecked little boxes of an adequate size for postage stamps or else corks up an ounce or so of liquified saccharine in a tiny painted bottle. She has cheerfully renounced hot water, heat, taxi rides and most of the comforts and joys of life, but when it comes to giving up the dernier mode—"Jamais, c'est trop beaucaup," and just ask any American doughboy to tell you what that means.

Wars may come and wars may go, but fashions go on forever here in Paris, where the mode is the very breath of life. When the Hun gun crashed destruction every 15 minutes into the very heart of Paris, Madame la Mode stopped only long enough to cut out pretty paper patterns to paste on her windows and keep them from being shattered, and then she went back to cutting out adorable and rosy new lingerie, chic and chere chapeaux and smart and stunning frocks and folderols.

In the final days of the war modes the most noticeable change of all is the absolute getaway from all military suggestion, which at the beginning and middle of the war stamped all the styles. Perhaps the influx of American and English uniformed femininity has surfeited the Parisian with the military modes. They certainly have been so done to death that there is no shred of originality left to them. At any rate no more are seen the military suits, capes and turbans that erstwhile were so rife. The only possible scrap of militarism left is in the shape of one of the popular hats now, the beret. And although this is the official headgear of the dashing Blue Devils, it hardly smacks at all of armydom, developed as it is in different colored velvets or else in the all-fur models of nutria and moleskin. Since a beret is really only a common or garden tam, anyway, it hardly can be accused of being unduly military.

All of the newest hats are small and in the turban class. They are preferably of velvet in bright shades of blues or reds, or of the taupe and brown tints, much crushed or shirred. One particular model of this type in sort of a pinkish beige is shirred in quaint convolutions until it is unpleasantly reminiscent of that famous trout, cerebellum, cerebrum and medulla oblongata, or in less physiological terms, a set of brains. Naturally this turban is decidedly smart. Among the newest brimmed hats is one very narrow of brim behind that juts out like a port cochere in front. It is loaded with aigrettes and therefore is as forbidden fruit to us of the U. S.

The mantle or cape coat also clings closely to the mode and the figure. With its deep shoulder yoke and its scant fullness, it is almost form-fitting. With her close turban set down well over her eyes, her high fur collar turned up well to her nose, and her scant coat clutched tightly around her figure, but little is seen of the Parisian these days except what shows beneath her shortest of short skirts. Little, but oh, my!

AS IT IS USED

"Johnnie," said the teacher of the juvenile class, "what is the term 'etc.' used for?"

"It is used to make people believe we know a lot more than we really do," replied the bright youngster.

paid for the work before it was stopped by war.

The secretary of the highway improvement society is sure, however, that any possible surplussage of manpower in the United States could be used in road building and road repairing for many years. Whether it will be so used depends pretty largely upon the legislatures this winter.

UNLAWFUL TO KILL THESE BIRDS

The federal migratory bird treaty act regulations prohibit throughout the United States the killing at any time of the following native birds:

Band-tailed pigeon; common ground and scaled doves; little brown, sandhill and whooping cranes; wood duck, swans; curlews, willet, upland plover, and all shore birds (except the black-bellied and golden plovers, Wilson snipe or jack-snipe, woodcock, and the greater and lesser yellowlegs); bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grossbeaks, hummingbirds, kinglets, martins, meadow larks, nighthawks or bull-bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, wax-wings, whip-poor-wills, woodpeckers and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects; and also auks, auklets, bitterns, fulmars, gannets, grebes, guillemots, gulls, herons, jaegers, loons, murrelets, petrels, puffins, shearwaters and terns.

KNEW HIS ORDERS, ALL RIGHT

On one of the hot days not so very long ago a certain lake not more than 1,000 miles from the base hospital looked particularly alluring to a young medical officer there. He divested himself of his wearing apparel and was about to dive in when a sharp command to halt stopped him.

"What are your orders?" he asked rather peevishly of the soldier issuing the command, who had been nearby all the time.

"Sir," same the answer, "my orders are to prevent all soldiers and civilians from bathing in this part of the lake."

"Well, why in the devil didn't you tell me that before I stripped?"

"Sir, I have no order to prevent any man from stripping."—Trench and Camp.

FIFTY-FIFTY

A simple-minded lumberjack from Minnesota at the front with our troops wrote a letter asking for \$50, and addressed it to "The Good Lord, care of Y. M. C. A., France." His letter was so simple, direct and full of faith that the boys around the Y. M. C. A. camp decided to chip in and send him \$25. He acknowledged the money with a heart full of thanks, but added this postscript:

"P. S.—Good Lord: In case you send me any more money, don't let it come through the Y. M. C. A., as the last time they held out \$25 on me."—Camp Dix Times.

TOO SLOW FOR HIM

An elderly pair were making their first visit to a New York playhouse. "Well, Sarah," remarked the old gentleman at the conclusion of the first act, "don't you think we'd better be a'leavin'?"

"Why, no, Hiram? The show ain't half over yet."

"Well, it says on this here program that three days elapse between the first and second acts, and I'm durned if I want to set here that long!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

MARKETING EGGS

Market white-shelled and brown-shelled eggs in separate packages.

When selling eggs to the country merchant or cash buyer insist that the transaction be on the quality basis.

Ship or deliver eggs at least twice or three times weekly.

Small or dirty eggs should be used at home.

When taking eggs to market they should be protected from the sun's rays.

Infertile eggs will withstand marketing conditions much better than fertile eggs.

HOW THE ROW STARTED

"One wife too many," exclaimed Mrs. Naggle, as she glanced at the headlines of her husband's paper. "I suppose that is an account of the doings of some bigamist?"

"Not necessarily, my dear," replied Mr. Naggle, without daring to look up.—Stray Stories.

JOHNNY ON THE SPOT

In a recent examination paper for a boy clerk's post was this question: "If the premier and all the members of the cabinet should die, who would officiate?"

Robert, a boy of fortune, thought for a time, trying to recall who came next in succession. At last a happy inspiration came to him, and he answered: "The undertaker."—Vancouver Province.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Glendale Sanitarium take pleasure in announcing that their dining room is now conducted on the European plan and is open to the public, especially to those who appreciate a good, clean, wholesome, vegetarian diet at very moderate prices.

Special Sunday Dinner Every Sunday

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THE AGGRAVATING SORT

An agent, approaching a house, met a little boy at the gate and asked:

"Is your mother at home?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy politely.

The agent walked across the long lawn, and, after rapping several times without receiving an answer, returned to the youth, saying:

"I thought you said your mother was at home."

"Yes, sir, she is," replied the boy.

"But I have rapped several times without receiving an answer."

"That may be, sir," said the boy;

"I don't live there."—Ottawa Citizen.

PITY THE GROCER

The grocer saw his best customer was a bit ruffled over something, so strove to be extra obliging and pleasant.

"I think," he said blandly, "living's getting cheaper. For instance, a year ago them eggs would have cost you five cents more."

"A year ago," said the customer, "when these eggs were fresh, they would have been worth more."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

WISE MABEL

Louise, 9 years old, asked her mother:

"Where is papa going?"

"To a stag party," mother replied.

"What is a stag party, mamma?"

Sister Mabel, 7 years old, who had been listening, with a dignified attitude of superior wisdom, answered instantly:

"It's where they stagger. Didn't you know?"—Pittsburgh Sun.

DICK WAS CHARITABLE

At funeral services for an elderly negro of Richmond, Va., the following colloquy was overheard:

"There ain't no use in talkin," said Mose Barker; "Dick Williams, he was the most charitable man dis town ever seen."

"I reckon dat's so," said the darkey to whom this information had been imparted. And he paused as if waiting for evidence on this point.

"Yessuh," continued Mr. Barker, "Dick Williams, he always owned a plug hat, an' durin' my time I ain't never heard that Dick ever refused to lend dat hat to anybody."

THEY'RE WAKING UP

"You don't seem to feel so enthusiastic as usual about speech-making."

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "times have changed, and it isn't so easy for a man in a silk hat and frock coat to stand out before a lot of men in uniforms or overalls and assert that he is saving the country all by himself."—Washington Star.

VENTING HIS RAGE

"Of course, you don't permit your husband to talk back to you," remarked the first strong-minded woman.

"Certainly not," said the second strong-minded woman. "But sometimes, after I have given John a piece of my mind, he rushes to the cellar and shakes down the furnace so furiously that I have an idea what he might do to me if he dared."

When a shiftless man gets sick his neighbors seldom lose much time worrying about it.

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